COLUMBUS, OHIO. SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1861.

Democratic State Convention. At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee held in Columbus, on the 5th day of July, 1861, it was

Resolved, That it is expedient to hold a Demo Wednesday, August 7th, 1861,

o nominate a Democratic State Ticket, to be supported at the October election.

Récolod, further, That all the electors of the State of Ohio, who are in favor of perpetuating the principles upon which our Union was foundand National Administrations are wholly incompetent to manage the government in its present critical condition, as well as all who are opposed to the gross extravagance and corrup-tion now so alarmingly prevalent in public af-fairs, be carnestly invited to units with the Democracy in this hour of our country's peril, and thus redeem the State, and place its ad-

Resolved, further, that the basis of representation in said Convention be one delegate for every 500 votes, and an additional delegate for a fraction of 250 and upwards, cast for Thomas J. S. SMITH, for Supreme Judge at the October election in 1860, and that it be recommended that the countries elect their delegates on this

The Democracy of Ohio and all other cons ervative Union men, who are willing to co-oper ate with them on the above basis, are requested to meet in their respective counties at such time as the local committees may designate, and appoint delegates to the Democratic Convention on the 7th of August, to nominate a State ticket to be supported at the October election

It is presumed that no lover of his country will require prompting at this time to induce him to discharge his duty, and therefore the Committee is impressed with the belief that the counties will eagerly respond to this call, and that an imposing Convention will assemble in Columbus at the time designated above, and put in pomination a ticket of good and true men, to be supported for the various State of fices on the 2d Tuesday in October next-WM. MOUNT, Chairman.

Wm. J. Jackson, Secretary.

The Union and the Democracy.

The Democratic party of this country has been, and is a Union party. While embracing within itself all the elements of true national progress, it is, by instinct and from principle, ementially conservative. This has been abuncantly proved by the past political history of our country; for in the days of peril and disaster, when the stability of the Union was threatened by foreign and domestic foes, the Democratic party has been the bulwark of the nation's safety. To that grand old party, illustrated by the deeds of a Jarrenson, a Jackson, and other patriotic leaders, is the country indebted for the preservation of the Union, and the maintenance

Rights, or been so much dreaded by them s the compact organization of the Democracy The disunionists, North and South, have always felt the absolute necessity of breaking up this organization, in order to insure the accomplish ment of their scheme. In this, they have had a common object and worked to a common end.

This plan of dividing and distracting the Democracy, in order to prepare the way for the final dismemberment of the Union, has been, at different periods in our national history, put in operation, and been partially successful. But she old national party has, hitherto, rallied in its native strength and unity of purpose, and saved the Union by maintaining the integrity of the States. But the conspiracy for dividing the Democracy, and by that means effecting a sep aration of the States, if not their annihilation has of late assumed more gigantic proportion and become more alarming than at any former period in our national history. The secessionists succeeded in the last Presidential campaign in producing a division in the Democratic ranks. and the disunionists in the North carried the election of a sectional candidate for the Presidency, upon a sectional platform, and both playing into each other's hands, have involved the country in a civil war.

In the midst of the darkness and uncertainty overhanging the future, there is a prospect that the same gallant party which won so many victories in the past, thereby saving the Union may again nobly come to the rescue, and by consolidating the true triends of the Union North and South, so mould and direct public opinion in both sections, as to bring this fratri cidal war to a speedy conclusion, and restore the old harmony and fraternity of feeling be tween the citizens of the now belligerent States. This would baffle the cherished scheme alike of the rebel secessionists at the South and the fanatical disunionists at the North. Their common object, therefore, is to prevent, at this momentous juncture, the rallying and uniting of the Democracy.

To this end, the Southern disunionists have inaugurated a "Reign of Terror" in their section, while their brother disunionists in the North, acting as their pliant tools, yet affecting to hold them in abhorrence, are laboring incessantly, openly and in secret, to seduce Democrats from their allegiance to the Union and to the party, by pretending that to criticise any of the acts of the present Administration, and not consent to amalgamate with the Republican party, is treason to the country. Out of secwould christen a new Union party. Then, with could carry on a war for the extermination of slavery, involve the country in foreign ware, and end the great fragedy in the dissolution o the Union, the destruction of the State govern ments, the ruin of the country, and the establish ment finally of two or three military despot-

Two mone of our assortment of lawyer Brigadiers have touched bottom. Gen. Hull, of Toledo, has shown himself incapable of obeying
a plain order intelligently. And Gen. Hurlburt, of Belvidere, Illinois, has finished his career with his first proclamation. There are
several more who thould go down "like lead in
the mighty waters."—Cin. Commercial.

Caucuses to nominate Democrats. No; that
would be treasonable, unpatriotic! Get out with
such nonsenses!

Co. I

Frank
Co. I

Fra

This Commercial has the most summary man-ner of disposing of our military officers. It kills more of our military men, and more Gov ernore, than the rebels do. Wonder where they bury their victima? The editor merely at Gallipolis, on Saturday, August 33, to apdashes a sentance or two with his quill, and down goes a victim. It is absolutely dangerous also to appoint committees to collect contributo have such splendid(?) military men as editors.

fact that in our notice of those gentlemen who had been named in connection with the nomination for Governor, we emitted Stanzar Martinesses. We thank our following from the special correspondence of the Cincianati Commercial. It will be found interesting:

THE DEAD ON THE PIECE.

mand, for the "series of brilliant and decisive rictories which they have, by their skill and bravery, achieved over the rebels and traitors ed, and are convinced that the present State in the army on the battle fields of Western Vir-

In 1855 this bitter Abolition agitator went spouting expedition through the New Eng-

Maine," he said:

"There was really no Union now between the North and South, and he believed no two nations upon the earth entertained feelings of more bitter rancor toward each other than those two sections of the Republic. The only salvation of the Union, therefore, was, to be freed from all taint of slavery. There was no Union with the South. Let us have a Union, or let us sweep away this remnant which is called a Union. I go for a Union where all called a Union. I go for a Union where all the breastwork, lay stark upor let us sweep away this remnant which is called a Union. I go for a Union where all men are equal, or no Union at all."

This "bitter rancor toward each other" wi roduced by just such fellows as WADE, and they rejoiced that it was so. In their hearts they rejoice at the war now golog on, believing it will end in the abolition of slavery and the division of the Union.

THE BARGES FOR THE PARSIDENT AND CABI-NET.—The country will be made happy by others with lacerated and mangled flesh, with knowing that the two barges for the President here and there a splintered bone exhibiting it and Cabinet, of which we spoke a day or two since, are in a process of early solution. The white and the blue paints are being compounded by an accomplished artist, and the upholeterer's damask will be delicately and daintily adjusted. country is amid the calamity of war, commend us to state gondolas and caramen in livery.—

The people of the country will no doubt be re siced to know that the officials at Washington are enjoying themselves so gloriously in state are we coming to? The country bleeding at the least—a perfectly clean, but very stogular every pore, and Lincoln and the Cabinet rowed wound. shout by men in LIVERY!

SMALL BUSINESS. - The General Western Agent of the Associated Press, Geo. B Hicks, of Cleveland, Ohio, has notified the Editors of the Statemen that the reports of the Associa-tion will not be delivered to them any longer. The reason assigned is, that the editor has abus

to injure the business of the Gazette, in any way, or he would do so.

The notorious Abolitionist member of Congress, Loveloy, is actively engaged in get-ting Democratic Postmasters and other Demo-cratic officials removed in his district, which is the Third of Illinois. The account of these removals might appropriately be named, "An-other Republican victory!" with some such sen-sation heading as "Gallant Exploit of an Abolitton Commander — Another Democratic Stronghold Taken—'No more Party,' save for

Lovejoy should not be forgotten as the fieres Abolitionist from Illinois, who, in Congress, took such an active part in organizing the "ir repressible conflict" which precipitated the country into civil war, but who takes no interest in it if it will not result in the general abolition of slavery throughout the United States. After having helped to get up the war, be has carefully failed to trust his body in the ranks of the army, to share its dangers, but continued content to prowl around his political district and play the office of executioner, whenever the head of an honest Democrat can be discovered within the reach of Montgomery Blair's guillo-

Muskingum County.

The County Central Committee of Musking im county, have called a Mass Meeting of the Union Democracy at Zanesville, on SATURDAY, and arm the 3d of August, to appoint delegates to the State Convention

No Party!—"No party! Forget party and fight the battles of the Union!" Such is the theory of the Lincoln Republicans, but what is their practice? The Boston Post illustrates it

in the following paragraph;
A little billet dear yesterday announced to eight inspectors and two sids in the Boston custom-house-ten able bodied men-that the country so longer needed them, unless they in-cline to muskets and knapsacks.

Markets for Produce. The New York Times, discussing the k The New York Times, discussing the knotty problem of tariff and revenue, says:

"At the next session of Congress, we hope to see our present system thoroughly overhauled. In times of peace, we can readily carry our exports up to \$500,000,000, but not unless we can import merchandize to an equal amount. This we can never do under the present or proposed tariff. Every portion of the country must be equally favored. While we would protect manufacturers, we would protect the farmer of the West, by securing to him a market which will West, by securing to him a market which will give value to his labor by taking its proceeds.
One State West could feed all the manufacturers of the Eastern States."

DEATH OF THE HON. J. W. JEWITT .- The Hon. Joshua W. Jzwitt, late Congressman from Kentucky, departed this life at Shelbyville, Ky., on Saturday last, in the forty-ninth year of his age. He was a brother of H. J. Jzwitt of Zanesville, President of the Central Ohio Rail Road, and Thos. L. Jzwitt, President of the Steambenville and Pittsburgh Rail Road.

The Remphisms of the United States below C. Wilson, shot in the calf of his left leg, part of the bone being splintered off. Major W., however, has been constantly on duty since the battle.

Fife Major, Frank Pickard, very slightly.

Co. A, Capt. Chris. Miller, dangerously. W. Manburn, Chancy Thompson, Frank M. Bryant, Thomas C. Truett and Noah Vick, badly. Wm. Stokes, mortally—all from badly: and Repben Wesse, alightly—all from Hon, Joshua W. Jawirr, late Congressman from tionalists and disunionists, leading such dupes Kentucky, departed this life at Shelbyville, Ky., as they can find, they would form what they on Saturday last, in the forty-ninth year of his no organized opposition of any account, they Zanesville, President of the Central Ohio Rail

The Republicans of the United States Senate held a Republican caucus, and nominated a Republican for Clerk, and elected him, but a Republican for Cierk, and elected him, but Brown, James W. Given, Aaron Trelleges, Jno. the Democracy must not hold Conventions or Cunningham and Henry Rank, badly. Henry aucuses to nominate Democrats. No: that

on the 27th of this month.

to Battle in Western Virginia.

THE DEAD ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE.

THE DEAD ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE.

The dead presented a ghastly spectacle. I never conseived anything half so hideous. No power of expression is adequate to describe it it was a complete concentration of horror's self. It was a complete concentration of horror's self. It is said that the features of those who die by other causes, are usually relieved by a faint smile—that suffering is rarely left imprinted on the countermance of those who are shot have impressed upon them the traces of pain. Those which I saw, exhibited nothing but the revolving characters of exquisite agony. There was not the The House of Representatives on the 15th passed a resolution of thanks, unanimously to Geo. McClellan and the men under his command for the "series of brilliant and decisive the dead of Rich Mountain. The bright sun, the dead of Rich Mountain. The bright sun, glasteing through the parting leaves, lent no hindly ray to soften the ugly outlines; melancholy had no sad, quiet shadow, to mingle with the hard, forbidden aspect of the dead faces on which I gazed with perfect horror. Had there been even traces of angry passion, vindictiveness, revenge, death could not have stared so horribly as it did, out of those ghastly lineaments; we could have felt that there was still account him how homes forces but ng human left in those human faces but

the woods, above the breastwork, lay stark upon his face, one arm thrown with a convoleive struggle around the limb of a fallen tree. Clotted blood which had flowed out of his side. was near him in thick lumps. But the mos hideous scene was that of twenty-nine dead rebels packed horribly together in a trench-most of them with fearful orifices perforsting their heads, through which the brains oozed i ickening class; others with minie holes full in their breasts; some with shattered limbs, and here and there a splintered bone exhibiting itdamask will be delicately and daintily adjusted. ed their inanimate features, but saw nothing to we bespeak for the regatta favoring gales and lalcyon sess. Next to flag raising, when the

One poor fellow of the 13th Indiana was shot in the left eye by a grape shot. It perforated the brain and disloged and disorganized the whole inner structure from the cranium down ward, leaving a monatrous cavity of unimagin able horror. The bail left the eyelid perfect gondolas and earsmen dressed in livery. What entering directly under the nose where it joins the forehead, without disfiguring the nose in

> Our own dead occupy separate graves on the battle-field they so gallantly won. The bodies of our brave but misguided foemen were carefully laid in a common grave, and are now rest-ing quietly where but yesterday they fought so well.

The great object of the enemies of the Union, and the maintenance of the rights of the States.

The great object of the enemies of the Union, as it was formed by the Constitution of '87, has been, from the reign of Federalism under John Adams to the dominancy of Republicanism under Abraham Lincoln, by dividing, to weak. The and demoralize the Democratic party. Nothing has stood so directly in the way of the these of the Union and the enemies of State Rights, or been so much dreaded by them as six was formed by the Constitution of '87, has been, from the reign of Federalism under John Hoka? We venture the assertion that he is totally unfitted for the place he occupies.—Columbus Gazette.

The reason assigned is, that the editor has abus together in blankets on the floors of Hart's house. Every available space was covered with their convulsive and quivering bodies. Down under the porch there was another line of wounded. There was no difference in the masters. To illustrate how the men think of the matter, the speech of a Major to Mr. Dorstoally unfitted for the place he occupies.—Columbus Gazette.

Is this not entirely too "outspoken"? This this way of the Hicks may have power to stop telegraph dispatches, but there is no danger of him otherwise of the Union and the enemies of State Rights, or been so much dreaded by them as wise. We are glad he has it not in his power. Our own and the rebel wounded lay strown ance, suffered excruciating agony. It he surance, suffered exerneiating agony. It he survives it will be almost miraculous. Now and then a wounded rebel would stare sullenly at our people, but the majority appeared gratefully surprised at the kindness with which they were treated. Indeed, everything possible was done to mitigate their sufferings. I shall not attempt to depict the ghastly pictures of horrid wounds and shuddering forms of poor victims, to whom it would have been merciful if they could have died, but who lay on the cold, cold and want of proper clothing. Those who came could have died, but who lay on the cold, cold

INDIANA VOLUNTEERS EILLED AND WOUNDED THE BATTLE OF RICH MOUNTAIN. Col. Benton furnished me with the following list of the killed and wounded of the 8th Indiana Regiment, at the battle of Rich Mountain,

KILLED-Philander Wiseheart, Co. B. seph Beck, Co. G.
WOUNDED-Co. A-Franklin Stabaugh

Wm. H. Rittler, flesh wound in shoulde Co. B-Geo. W. Shape, severe wound in the

Henry L. Powell, ficah wound in the ancie. Co. C-Collier W. Reed, right leg broken selow the knee. Andrew W. Ridenour, flesh wound in the right thigh.

Asbury Kerrwood, flesh wound in the bress

John Walker, finger on left hand shot off. Frederick Coppersmith, wounded in the right wrist, and flesh wound in the neck. Co. E-Park Strahan, wounded

Samuel Williams, wounded in the left thigh Co. F -- William Lamb, wounded in the Co. G-Benj. Curtis, wounded in the thigh.

breast and arm. Jacob Sailors, wounded in the arm. Jacob Beroth, slight wound in the thigh.

Jesse King, slight wound in the thigh.

Co. I.-M. M. Stevenson, wounded in

right leg. James Buchanan, slight flesh wound in right hip. Andrew Stutzman, wound in the left knee.

Co. K .- Frank Hall, wounded in the right thigh. Samuel DeVaughn, wounded in the RILLED AND WOUNDED OF THE TENTH

Major Wilson of the Tenth Indiana who by the way, is mentioned as one who distinguished himself by his igaliant conduct in the battle, furnishes the following list of casualties in the Tenth, viz:

h, viz: Younden-Lt. Col. J. M. Bryant, by He is in a bad

adly; and Repben Wesco, slightly-all from Clinton county.
Co. D. from Lafayette, Ind., Lieut. John

Young, slightly.
Co. F, Clay county, Lieut. Saunders and T. Everhars, badly.

Co. H. Patnam county, Capt. Coaklin, in the right arm; Henry McGill, badly.

right arm; Henry McGill, badly.

Co. I, Boone county, Wm. M. Remington and Frank M. Parish, slightly.

Co. K, Lafayette and Wayne counties, Geo. W. Brooks, badly; Reilly Weods, slightly.

Kitlen-Sergeant James A. Taggari, Co. A, of Lafayette; Wm. Yocum, of Clay county; R. E. Eilington, Lafayette. EILLED AND WOONDED IN THE THIRTHENTH INDI-

oral John T. Warner, Lagrange, Ia.
Co. E. Wm. Ruffle, Howard county, Ia.
Co. H, Allen Thompson, Terre Haute, Ia.
Co. G, Patrick Welch, Saiem, Ia.
Co. C, Joseph Cook, of Franklin county, Ia.
WOUNDED —Co. E, Charles Crumbo, New bany; Chas. Poff, Howard county;

Sathers. Howard county. Co. H, Isaac Thornbruff; Beidgeport; Jam Co. G. Jas. Thompson, Satem; Jao. Fordyce Co. D, Eli W. Cooley, Scott co., slightly. Few of the above are dangerously wounded One, whose name I cannot learn, had his right arm amputated at the shoulder.

RECAPITULATION. Killed is 8th Regiment, 2; in the 10th, 3; in the 13th, 7; total, 12. Wounded in the 8th Regiment, 93; in the 10th, 25; in the 13th, 7 total, 55; of whom 2 are mortally wounded. Many of the above have received slight wounds, and but few will be disabled.

NUMBER ENGAGED AT BICH MOUNTAIN Gen. Rosecrans informed me that I greatly exaggerated his strength at the battle of Rich Mountain. He left Roaring Run with 1890 men—not more than 1990 of whom were in the action altogether, and only 800 at one

It is impossible to estimate the force of the enemy. They differ widely in their own state-ments. Some say three hundred, other officers say four hundred to four hundred and fifty. Col. Pegram informed me that he had "five coma spouting expedition through the New England States, for the purpose of intensifying the people of the North against the South, with the premeditated design of producing the very state of things we now have.

In a speech somewhere "down in the State of Maine," he said:

Maine," he said:

Maine," he said:

Maine, "he said:

Maine," he said:

Maine," he said:

Maine, "he terrible fire they had that day was the two vol-leys by battalion fired by the 19th Ohio. One of them said, "we supposed your regulars were at work, and that it was no use to fight against them." This is good testimony for the Ohio boys. General Rosecrans himself said they were the only regiment who staid where he o dered them to stay, and moved according to his orders. But I digress. The prisoners will be quartered here for the present. A detachment, guided by a rebel Lieutenant, is out in the mountains now looking for one hundred and twenty-six more of Pegram's command, who are famishing in the mountains. They are ordered by their commander to surrender. We have now seven hundred prisoners, with one thou-sand stand of arms, chiefly United States muskets changed from flint to percussion locks. The wounded of both parties are being re-moved from Rich Mountain to this place— Colonel Pegram is quite ill, baving been seriusly hurt by being thrown from his horse in

BEVELRY. Gen. Rosecrans's brigade is here. The town s being converted into a great army store-house To-morrow a guard will be sent out with a wagon train to open communication with the N. W. V. R. R., via Phillippi. That route will hereafter be the mode of army communi-cation with civilization. Webster will be the railway depot for stores. Telegraphic commu-nication via Buckhannon will be opened to Clarksburg and the rest of the world to-morrow.

The New York Commission to Exam-ine into the Condition of the Men.

From a report made by Dr. PETERS, assistant o Dr. ALEXANDER MOTT, of New York, and sublished in the Tribune, we select the following relative to the troops about Washington:

The Commission found regiments seven or eight miles from Washington supplied with fresh meats three or four times a week, and fresh bread every day; while others a mile and moralized from bad treatment, a want of food, and want of proper clothing. Those who came ground, quivering with agony, with no chance full of courage and zeal were now shame-faced to survive, and yet could not eke out a last suffering gasp.

In the dispussed of this he is fully satisfied.

Dr. Mott had frequently called a meeting of all the officers, having the Quartermaster present,

the respective officers for what they were re-sponsible in so far as it related to the work of the commission. A great many captains were not before aware of certain items of duty thus communicated, and of the redress to be sought and found in cases of negligent or culpable inef-ficiency in departments alluded to.

The Doctors found a great many of the army Surgeons and Assistant-Surgeons completely in-competent and inefficient, paying no attention either they or their officers—to the cleanliness of the camps, the provision of sinks, etc. They of the camps, the provision of sinks, etc. A ney found some camps that had been eight days es-sablished where there was still to privy, the

men relieving themselves anywhere, within a few feet of their own tents. Not only the sur-geous, but the captains and other officers, were to be held responsible in this case. About two-thirds of the camps visited were, however, found in perfect order, inspected by the proper officers, and properly looked after by the surgeons at 4 o'clock daily, according to the regulations. A large half of them were even neatly kept; the streets scrupulously swept clean; matters pre-senting the soldier's rough out-door life in a

more charming aspect.

The blankets served from the State of New York were small in size, bad in texture, and almost rotten, so that you could poke your finger shrough them. They were not one third the width and size of the army blanket. same sort of awindling was apparent in tents, blankets, clothes, shoes, etc. There were many men without shoes, or with only poor ones, and their toes gaping out. This state of things had caused them to be shamefaced and dispirited. A great many would not ask for leave of absence over their own lines for no other reason than this. They looked like convicts in the peniten-

Many Colonels, it was thought, neglected their regiments by "loafing" in Washington, sometimes being away for four or five days without returning to see their men, while their absence had nothing whatever to do with their duty. Others were assiduous, even to excess. Thus some regiments were over-drilled, being kept at hard work for eight hours, while others and devote to that house me more than three did not devote to that business more than three or four hours a day. On a hot day regiments were seen to drill for hours without stopping, and then dismissed only five or ten minutes—not long enough to get a drink of water—after not long enough to get a drink of water—siter which they would be called to regimental parade for another hour or an hour and a half. Some of these men had been found almost ready to mutiny; but they were very efficient, as a matter of course, in the many arress and manual. Some of the Colonels did not know how to delital least they had been told so by young army officers sent to assist them, in the hearing of the commission. Some of the Colonels had been seen riding about on horseback, in drassing gown and slippers; others were on the contrary extreme, and were invariably appearing in the stiffest uniform and cocked hat, never even putting on fatigue.

siderable for around the camps. In one regiment a bury pig was gagged and put in the guard-house by the boys, the offense being the making a noise about the premises. The Zou-aves dealt more energetically with a similar of 5, 1861, subject to the decision of the Den Jender by bayobeting him, and handing him over

fender by bayoneting him, and handing him over to the cook. On a fearful thunder shower a third of the 38th Regiment turned out to take a shower-bath, going through the double quick and various gymnastics, playing leap-frog and other flip-flaps, standing on their heads, etc.

Some of the German regiments were perfect models. The men erected arbors before their tents. The colonels and officers had arbors certainly twenty five feet square, and eighteen or twenty feet high, of evergreens, twisted in beautiful shapes, ventilated with Gothic windows. They were all thus in possession of a delightfully shaded enclosure, their tents in the reat; were always cool and comfortable, and took their meals pleasantly. The Germans are generally pretty well dressed and taken care of. Bhanker's regiment in particular was fine.—

They had good bands of music, singing and glee clubs, and were happy. In one case, they built a huge temporary oven in a clay bank, and were now daily baking their own bread, in this way securing a great saying to the regiment. and were now daily baking their own bread, in this way securing a great saving to the regiment. From their extra rations each company saved from \$60 to \$70 per month. These extra amounts saved were used in purchasing lager beer, milk, tobacco, fresh potatoes, greans, string beans, boot blacking, soap, etc. Many of them had procured a large coffee-roaster, as big as a barrel, by means of which they made delightful coffee. It was common to see them bartering barrels of pork, bags of coffee, bags of sugar, etc., which had been saved, for articles which suited their German appetites better. On the other hand, there are some regiments among whom it had been openly and unments among whom it had been openly and un-hesitatingly threatened, that their Quarter-Master, or some other obnoxious officer, should be shot on the first occasion of an engagement. Some of these were country regiments, and made up of as good stuff as ever went into an

Don't Want to Fight Us. We had a pleasant conversation yesterday with a gentleman connected with the army in Western Virginia, who told us that those people in arms there did not really want to fight our troops, that they had nothing against us to stim-ulate them to fight—and that they preferred we should be friends rather than enemies. That he gathered from the people on the farms with whom he conversed, and with the prisoners tak-en by our troops. It is painful that necessity or circumstances should compel such a people to be put in a position to lose their own lives or

take those of others .- Cin. Euguirer. Mr. Breckinridge yesterday in his speech pos-itively denied having telegraphed to Jeff. Davis that Congress would not be allowed to assemble on the 4th of July, or that Kentucky would furnish 7,000 men to fight against the National Government.—N. Y. Tribune.

POSITION OF THE BLOCKADING VESSELS .- We learn at the Navy Department that the Atlantic blocading squadron, Commodore Stringham, consists of twenty-two vessels, three of which—the Iroquois, Dale, and Savannah—are in pursuit of the pirate Jeff. Davis. The Minnesota, the flag ship, is the only vessel now at Hamp-ton Roads; the Monticello blockades James River; the Dawn, York River, and the Mount Vernon, the Rappahannock River: Two ves-sels attend to Chesapeake Bay; four haunt the coast of North Carolina; the Wabash and four other vessels blockade Charleston and Savan nah, and one vessel shuts up Fernandina. The Harriet Lane is repairing, and the Seminole has not yet reported .- Tribune Cor.

SPEAKER GROW .- Galusha A. Grow, Speaker of the House of Representatives, is a native of Ashford, and graduated at Amherst College in 814. He has been in Congress since 1850 .-

Amherst College was not instituted at that time, and Mr. Galusha A. GROW was not born for about four years after that. That must be a telegraphic dispatch.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, our new Min-

ister to England, is said to have gone to Court embroidered with gold; white small clothes, white silk stockings, low shoes, and to have carried a sword. "STIMULATING ONGUENT."-Such is the title

of a brilliantly compounded preparation (originating with the famous Dr. Beilingham, of London) for improving the growth, and beautifying the condition of the human hair. We learn that Messrs. Herace L. Hegeman & Co., of New York, have obtained the entire agency for the American continent and we therefore invite attention to their "Stimulating" announcement in

Holloway's Pills and Cintment-

The days of "brillant operations" are no more. The discovery of Holloway's Ointment dispensed with the necessity of the knife, which frequently endangered the life of the patient. Thousands of females have been cared of cancer in the breast by the medicating action of the Ointment, and their lives spared to their families. The salve follows the cancer in the transmission and transcreptible, but its tortuous winding, and imperceptibly, but thoroughly and painlessly, eradicates it from the system. The Pills cleanse and purify the blood. Sold by all Druggists at 250., 620., and \$1 per box or pot.

SPECIAL NOTICES

THE SCOTCH THISTLE. When the stealthily approaching Dane stepped upo the thistle, he cried out with pain, and the Scottish camp was saved. Let all who have been injured by poisonous compounds of Saleratus give the siarm, and save the community. Pyle's Distratio Salakaros is pure and safe. Depot, 345 Washington street, New

TO RESTORE THE SICK TO HEALTH, The blood must be purified, and all medicipes are useless which do not possess the quality of howels. Eranszarn's Pilts possess this quality in a high degree, and should be in every family. They are equally useful for children and adults—adapted to both

A great many would not over their own lines for no other reason over their own lines for no other reason this. They looked like convicts in the penitentiary, and worse than any hod-carrier with whom one would meet. This was true with a third of the New York troops. Any person could see is by taking the trouble to visit the camps, being, of course, first supplied from headquarters with the requisite permission. But the camps were located miles apart, and the public never went further than to visit a few crack regiments.

Calonels, it was thought, neglected regiments.

Calonels, it was thought, neglected to work the camps were of the supplied from the public never went further than to visit a few crack regiments.

Calonels, it was thought, neglected thousand per cent. in blessed health, through their use thousand per cent. in blessed health, through their use thousand per cent. In blessed health, through their use thousand per cent. In blessed health, through their use thousand per cent. In blessed health, through their use thousand per cent. In blessed health, through their use thousand per cent. In blessed health, through their use thousand per cent. In blessed health, through their use thousand per cent. In blessed health, through the camps were least to the series of my naighbors using hundreds of dollars worth, and I am satisfied they have received a thousand per cent. In blessed health, through the camps were least to be the means of my naighbors using hundreds of dollars worth, and I am satisfied they have received a thousand per cent. In blessed health, through the camps were least to be the means of my naighbors using hundreds of dollars worth, and I am satisfied they have received a thousand per cent. In blessed health, through the camps were least to be the means of my naighbors using hundreds of dollars worth, and I am satisfied they have received a thousand per cent. In blessed health, through the camps were least to be the means of my naighbors using hundreds of dollars worth, and I am satisfied the nost perfect success. In the control perfect success and 2 treat your wants med access to propose so excellent a med tong spaced to propose so excellent a med

> Sir Stavine. In all cases of contiveness, dyspepsia, billions a affections, piles, rhemenation, fovers and agnes, obstants has seles, and all general decangements of healthans. File have invariably proved a certain and spectament of the pile have invariably proved a tertain and spec emedy. A single trial will place the Life Pills boy

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Justice of the Peace. Ma. Epiron:—Please announce the name of Jacon Rabassarries as a candidate for Justice of the Rence, at the coming election in Montgomery to vinhip, Aug.

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The great celebrity and increasing demand for this unequaled preparation, convinces the proprietor that one trial is only necessary to satisfy a discerning public of its superior qualities over any other preparation in use. It cleanses the head and scalp from dandraff and other outaneous diseases, causing the hair to grow luxuriantly giving it a rich, soft, glossy and flexible appearance, and also, where the hair is loosening and thinning, it will give strength and vigor to the roots and restore the growth to hose parts which have become baid, causing it to yield a resh covering of hair.

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